

The London Gazette

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From Saturday July 13. to Tuesday July 16. 1734.

AT the Court at Kensington, the 11th Day of July, 1734.

P R E S E N T,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order made by his Majesty in Council, on the Fourth Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and thirty three, upon Information that the City and Kingdom of Tripoli in Africa was visited with the Plague, and that there was Reason to apprehend that other Places adjacent thereto were likewise infected; his Majesty was pleased, out of his great Care and tender Regard for the Preservation of his People, and to prevent the Infection being brought by Ships or Vessels coming into the Ports of this Kingdom from any of the said Places, to order and require, that all Ships and Vessels which were at that Time arrived and not unladen, and all such Ships and Vessels which should thereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom, from any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa in the Mediterranean, between Cape de las tres Forcas in the Kingdom of Fez, and Cape Rozat in the Kingdom of Barca, should make their Quarantine for Forty Days, to commence from the Day each Ship or Vessel should come to Anchor in the Place appointed for performing such Quarantine: And whereas his Majesty hath this Day received Advice, that the Plague hath ceased in those Parts for some time past, and that a Communication hath been opened, and Commerce carried on in the same manner as before the Plague broke out there: His Majesty being always desirous to encourage and promote the Trade of his Subjects, and to remove all Obstructions thereto, when consistent with the Safety of his People, hath thought fit to order in Council, and doth hereby order accordingly, that all Ships and Vessels which now are arrived, or shall hereafter arrive in any Port or Place within this Kingdom, from any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa in the Mediterranean, between Cape de las tres Forcas in the Kingdom of Fez and Cape Rozat in the Kingdom of Barca, be permitted to enter or come into such Port or Place, in the same Manner, as if his Majesty's said Order in Council of the Fourth Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and thirty three had never been made. And the Lords Commissioners of his

Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Master General and the rest of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, and his Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary Directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

James Vernon.

Vienna, July 10, N. S. Count Colmenero arrived Yesterday about Noon from the Imperial Camp in Lombardy, with the unfortunate News of the Death of Marshal Mer-ci, and several other considerable Officers, in an unsuccessful Attack they made on the 29th past upon the French Lines beyond the River Parma. M. Mer-ci arrived unexpectedly in the Camp on the 26th at Night. The next Day he declared he would give Battle. All the General Officers were against it, and Prince Lewis of Wirtemberg in particular, who on the 29th, the Day of the Attack, desired him only to wait two Hours; but the Marshal putting himself at the Head of the advanced Guard, threw himself upon the Enemy in their Intrenchments, and received at the very first Fire two Musket Balls in his Head, of which he died. In this Precipitation Prince Lewis had not Time to form the Troops under his Command, and support those which were already engaged. Prince Lewis adds, that M. Mer-ci did not inform him of his Dispositions, so that not knowing how to proceed after the Marshal's Death, he engaged no farther. That certain Castles filled by the French, and which the Marshal ought first to have taken Time to have demolished with his Cannon, were the Places from whence the Imperialists suffered the most. The Loss, according to the Prince's Account, is about 2000 Foot killed, and about 3000 wounded, and of the Cavalry about 600 killed and wounded. Marshal Mer-ci, the Prince of Culmbach, and M. de Vais, which last was a Lieutenant General, and is very much regretted, were killed, as likewise Count Palfi and Count Harrach, Lieutenant Colonels; M. Diesbach, a Lieutenant General, is wounded, and about 200 Officers are either killed or wounded. Prince Lewis had a Horse shot under him, and is said to have received a Contusion, though he does not mention it in his Relation. The Imperialists kept their Ground ten Hours during the Battle, and are since retired to Reggio.

Hague,

